

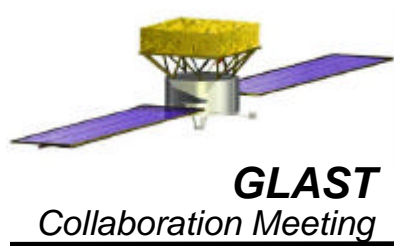
GLAST
Collaboration Meeting

NASA/GSFC
10 - 11 Feb. 1999

GLAST Calorimeter Muon Telescope Feb 11, 1999

Bernard Philips
Naval Research Lab





Goals

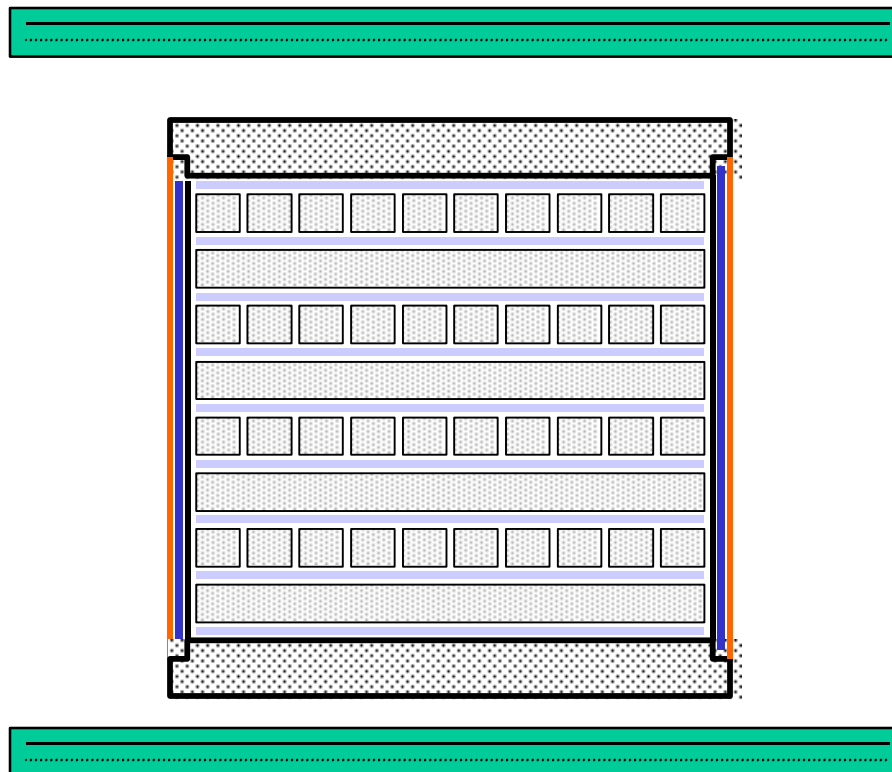
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- ❑ To be able to track cosmic rays in the laboratory so they can be used to calibrate CsI crystals:
 - Energy deposition is ~ 10 times larger than using radioactive sources
 - much cheaper, easier than beam tests at accelerators
 - needed for testing 1000's of crystals
- ❑ Want simple and cheap mechanical and electronic design
- ❑ Want to accommodate largest possible crystals:
 - $\Rightarrow 50 \times 50$ cm sensitive area
- ❑ Want position resolution much better than calorimeter imaging (4-5 mm rms)
 - spec 1 mm rms resolution (dynamic range of ~ 500)



Concept

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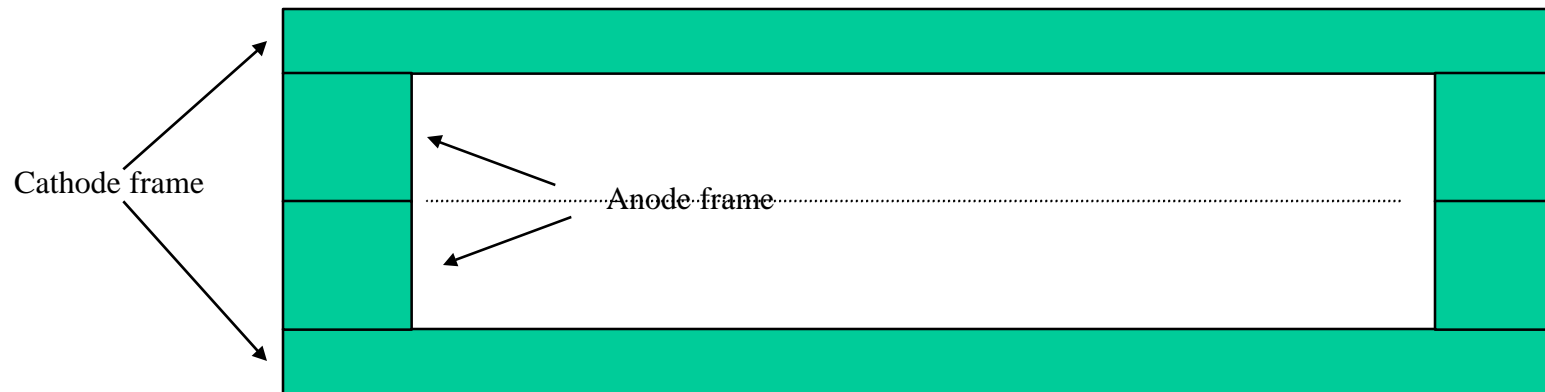


- * Plan to accommodate fully assembled calorimeter cells
- * Use multi-wire proportional chambers with charge division



Chamber Construction

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- ❑ Only 2 different types of frames:
 - cathode frames and anode frames
- ❑ mechanical frame is readout PCB (\Rightarrow no machining)
- ❑ no individual wire readout, use charge division (\Rightarrow 2 signals/position)
- ❑ Cathode frame is also window and collimator (for Fe-55) \Rightarrow sturdy



Chamber Construction (continued)

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- ❑ One cathode is position sensing, one is trigger
- ❑ only one set of wires needed
- ❑ One anode frame holds wires, one is just a spacer
- ❑ Cathode frame is 1/8 inch PCB
- ❑ Anode frame is 1/4 inch PCB
- ❑ Chamber gas volume is $\sim 50 \times 50 \times 1.27$ cm
- ❑ Use Ar/CO₂ mix (80 %, 20 %), for large amplitude signals
- ❑ Use 3 mm pitch on anode wires (25 micron Au-plated tungsten)
- ❑ Use 3 mm pitch on cathode pads
- ❑ High voltage is 2500-3000 V
- ❑ Use standard electronics (hybrid preamps, shapers, discriminators, ADCs and PC-based data acquisition system)



Cathode Board

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- ❑ Position sensing plane has resistors between pads (220 Ohms)
- ❑ Extra resistors at the ends (8 kOhms)
- ❑ trigger plane has all pads shorted
- ❑ ~1600 holes for Fe-55 calibration (tape them shut)
- ❑ electronics (including preamp) on same board



Anode frame

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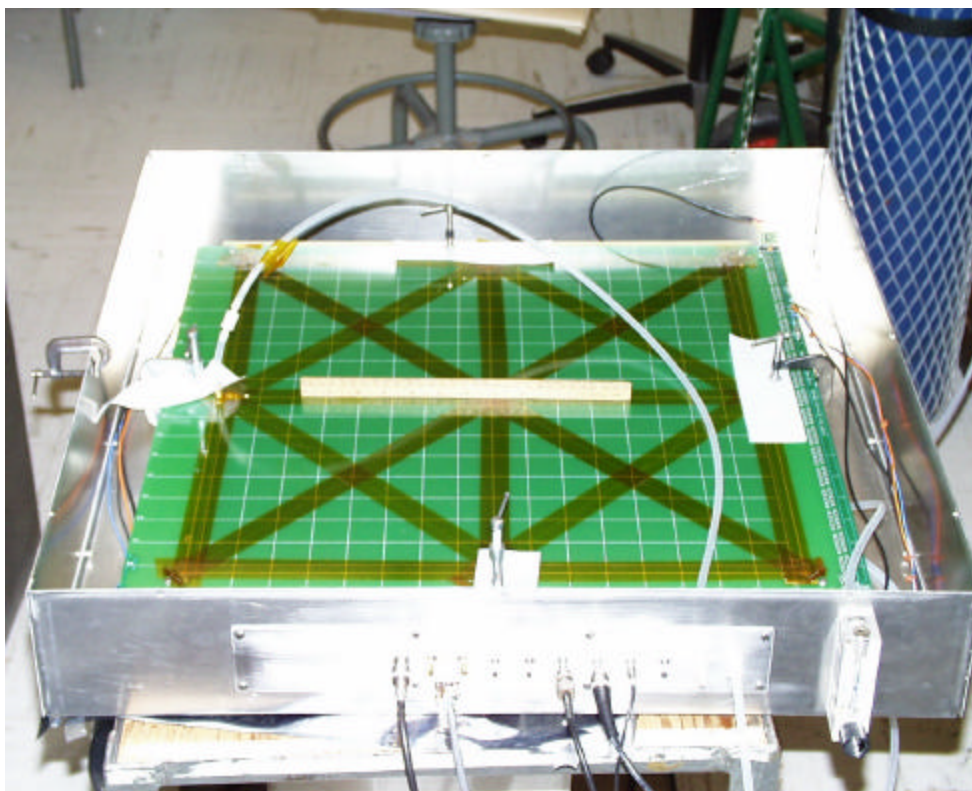


- ❑ 165 anode wires, with edge wire 50 micron in diameter
- ❑ frame is wider in direction of wires for mechanical strength (~ 20 lbs of tension)
- ❑ grooves in side for wire alignment
- ❑ electronics (including preamp) on same board



Prototype Chamber

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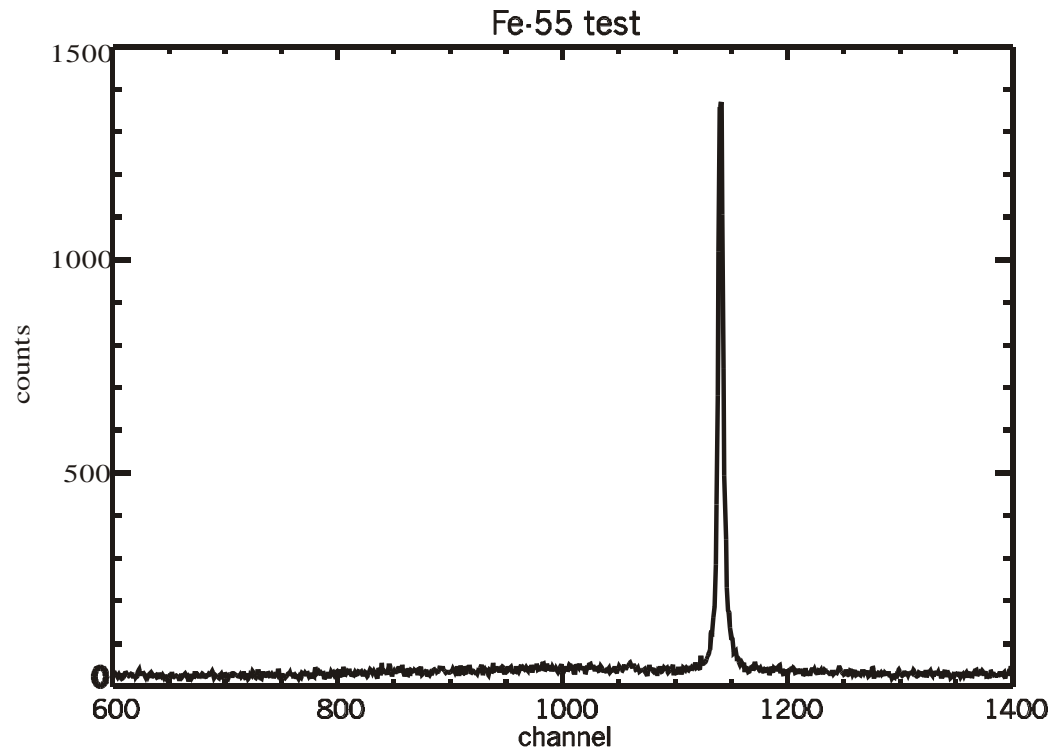


- ❑ Only 4 signals for 2-d position (+1 for position-independent trigger)



Prototype position sensitivity

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- ❑ Achieved $< 1\text{mm}$ RMS with Fe-55 (using P-10 gas) at 2700 V
- ❑ Expect better resolution with cosmic rays in Ar/Co₂ at higher voltage (2800 V)

